Numb. CLXVI. September 26, 1789.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, September 26, 1789. [Vol. IV.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquare tomahawks, ſcalping knives boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and piercing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords razors ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.
Pitſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot in the town of Greenſburgh, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, ſuitable for any public buſineſs; alſo the one undivided half of 333 1 4 acres of Land in Legonier Valley held by warrant; likewiſe, 200 acres of patented land, on Shanango creek: the whole of the above, or any of them, will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, linen cloth or beef cattle. For terms apply to Joſeph Cook, Eſq; in Greenſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Chamberſburgh.

JEREMIAH MAHONY.
Chamberſburgh, Sept. 4, 1789.

Thomas Wylie,

Black and White Smith, and Edge Tool Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he now carries on the Smith Buſineſs in moſt of its various branches, at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and Market ſtreets, in Pitſburgh, where may be had made all kinds of mill irons turned in the neateſt manner, and on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded in this country; alſo, is carried on by the ſubſcriber, horſe ſhoeing, and all kinds of country ſmith work. Thoſe who chooſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner.

N. B. All Edge Tools warranted to ſtand good [illegible] months.

Pitſburgh, Sept. 17, 1789.

THE following creatures are entered on the book of the ſubſcribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, as ſtrays, viz

One black mare, 15 hands high, about 8 years old, branded I D. and one young colt, one white mare, 16 hands high, 12 years old, branded I. D. one roan horſe, 12 hands high, 3 years old, no brand, and one young mare, 2 years old, 11 hands high, no brand.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.
Greenſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

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From the Gazette of the United States.

"Good Citizens ſeldom have bad magiſtrates."

IN an elective government, men in office furniſh a juſt portrait of the people, whoſe affairs they manage. A virtuous, enlightened nation has no ſubſtantial evils to fear from the bad management of its rulers. The repreſentatives muſt bear the image of their conſtituents. Among a free people, it is not owing to the adminiſtration of bad men, that the ſtate is not happy and flouriſhing. Thoſe who attribute public miſcarriages to the conduct of a few individuals, ſtop ſhort of the mark.

When the people reproach their rulers it may with propriety be retorted upon them, and ſaid, they are with greater propriety reproaching themſelves. Becauſe there are few inſtances where the people do not elect into office thoſe men, whoſe opinions and manners are moſt likely to coincide with their own. It is not pretended that all men in public employment make the public good the main object of their views. The introduction of characters into public office, who are deficient both in knowledge and honeſty, may eaſily happen, while thoſe who elect them are deſtitute of either of thoſe qualities. Ignorant rulers will not be countenanced by a ſenſible people; vicious rulers can only come from a vicious people. When by deception an improper perſon finds his way into authority, a change in the election will remove him before he can do much miſchief.

The public opinion is the great hinge upon which public affairs muſt turn. Too much pains cannot be taken to inſtruct the maſs of the people in thoſe ſentiments and virtues which will lay the foundation of a juſt way of thinking and feeling. The government of a country may do much towards correcting the errors of the public mind, by a ſyſtem of laws that militate as little as poſſible with natural juſtice and equity. Such laws, by their operation, will gradually lead people to an honeſt, induſtrious way of living. When this is produced, the popular ſentiment will re act upon the government and reform its abuſes.

There is in every community a ſet of men, who make it their buſineſs to keep the people uneaſy with their rulers. By exciting an indefinite kind of clamour, they prevent thoſe calm and patient inveſtigations which might reach the true ſource of diſorders. Many motives prompt men to ſcrutinize and cenſure the conduct of public officers, Perhaps, this produces upon the whole, more good than evil. But it would be equally beneficial, and better accord with truth, if the people would divide the blame with their rulers.

My neighbour Turribus charges all the calamities which he ever feels or ſees, on the particular miſconduct of perſons in authority. He is an indolent, imprudent man, and therefore muſt be ſuppoſed poor and involved in debt, but he attributes his bad circumſtances ſolely to the government. How can one, ſays he, have money to pay debts, when taxes run ſo high, and public officers have ſuch enormous ſalaries? He loſes more by idleneſs and neglect in one week, than the government exacts of him in taxes for a whole year. It is not to be wondered at, that this ſame Mr. Turribus makes many very good ſort of people very unhappy and diſſatisfied with public affairs? So lazy and worthleſs a fellow one would imagine, could not have any influence in ſociety. He is deſpiſed in every thing he ſays or undertakes, except when he is arraigning the meaſures of the government, and on this occaſion he ſeems to acquire ſome degree of conſequence. We ſhould therefore reſtrain our proneneſs to liſten to clamour, or we may be ſo accuſtomed to alarm, as to be off our guard when real danger approaches.

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Foreign Intelligence.

St. PETERSBURGH, May 16.

THE ſon of General Kameſky, who commands the army in Moldavia, arrived here yeſterday with the news, that on the 27th of April, General Derfelden compelled the Turks to retreat within 20 werſts of Brailla, near Mackſuene, on the river Stereth. In this action 400 of the enemy were killed, and a conſiderable number drowned. A Pacha of Two Tails who commanded in Moldavia, was taken priſoner, with about one hundred men, one piece of cannon, three ſtandards.

A ſecond courier arrived this day from General Kameſkoy an account that on the 30th of April General Derfelden had attacked the enemy in the camp near Calata, on the Danube, and that after an obſtinate engagement of more than three hours, he had totally defeated them. Fifteen hundred Turks were killed, and a Pacha of Three Tails with a conſiderable number of officers, and above 1000 men, taken priſoners. The camp, with the artillery, ſtandards, &c. fell into the hands of the conquerors, whoſe loſs amounted to only 60 men killed, and 100 wounded.

LONDON, May 28.

On the 13th inſtant, the ſultan, attended by all the grandees, went on horſeback to the Moſques of Eiub, where the ceremony of girding on the emperial cimatar was performed with the uſual pomp, amidſt a great concourſe of people. In the proceſſion about the amount of 15 000 pounds, in ſmall ſilver pieces, loaded on ten mules, was thrown amongſt the populace; and what has not always been the caſe on ſimilar occaſions, no one loſt his life in the ſcramble. His highneſs returned by water down the harbour, and was ſaluted by all the ſhips, as well Chriſtians as Turks. The firſt entertainment given by the ſultan was a tournament as more conſiſtent in time of war than muſic and dancing.

May 21. A recent diſpute almoſt wholly engroſſes the attention of the public at Weſt End of the town, and is ſo generally known, as to make our relation of the fact by no means a matter of indelicacy.

A trifling miſunderſtanding, which ſome time ſince ſubſiſted between his royal highneſs the prince of Wales and colonel Lenox, concerning a public toaſt, was by no means the cauſe of this diſpute. The prince on that, as on other occaſions, behaved in a moſt liberal and handſome manner, and the affair was wholly forgotten.

The real cauſe of the ſubject in queſtion had its origin from a friendly trail of ſkill in the art of boxing, between colonel Lenox and colonel Tarleton in which colonel Lenox was overcome. This circumſtance, which is the fact, had been invidiouſly circulated to colonel L's. diſcredit; but the affair was ſo well known by all his friends, as to make his notice of the reports unneceſſary.

In a Foreign Jounal juſt puliſhed, it appears the number of ſhips arrived in the road of Wampo, near China, laſt year, amounted to ſixty five, viz. Fifty one Engliſh, five Dutch, 3 French, two Swediſh, two Americans, one Pruſſian, and one Italian. Twelve European ſhips arrived at Macao, viz. Five Engliſh, four Portugueſe, two French, and one Auſtrian.

In 1756, the trade of China employed only 15 ſhips in all, viz Six Dutch, five Engliſh, one French, one Dane, one Swede, and one Pruſſian. The Chineſe profit by this encreaſe very well; but the Europeans will probably be ruined by it, as they are obliged to buy with ready ſpecie.

Tea, which then ſold for 24 1 2 tales the pecul, now ſells for 36 tales; and the Engliſh have contributed to lay this burthen upon the other Europeans; for not being provided with money ſufficient to carry their trade on, they have bought on credit, and given bills to the Chineſe on the Eaſt India company. The Chineſe, eager for money, charge the bills at 15 and 16 per cent. loſs, to make up for which they raiſe the price of all their merchandize proportionably, and thus recover what they appear to have loſt.

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American News.

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

Agriculture, commerce and population increaſe in America with much rapidity. Vermont, which a few years ſince (ſay 50) was a wilderneſs, now contains 200,000 inhabitants; Kentucky 50,000

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 19.

A recent Gift of Providence to the People.

A ſulphur ſpring has lately been diſcovered at New Epſom, which promiſes to become of very general utility to the public at large: Its ſalutary effects in the cure of many diſorders, have already been evidenced in a variety of inſtances. Several families from the counties of Fairfax and Loudoun are lately arrived there, and the neighbouring people are daily flocking in, to partake of its benefits. New Epſom is only two miles and an half from the town of Stephensburgh in this county.

GEORGETOWN, Auguſt 12.

Laſt Monday being the yearly meeting of the Patowmac company, the members of that truly patriotic undertaking, aſſembled at Mr. John Suter's, and after arranging the buſineſs for the enſuing year, they proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

Thomas Johnſon, eſq; in the room of his excellency the Preſident of the United States of America.

Thomas S. Lee, John Fitzgerald, George Gilpin, directors.

It gives us infinite pleaſure we have it in our power to inform the public, that through the indefatigable perſeverance of the Patowmac company, proviſion has been made to carry on the work with great expedition, the enſuing year, ſo that we may flatter ourſelves with the pleaſing idea of ſoon ſeeing the produce of our weſtern country at 300 miles back, bro't by water to our own doors.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) Auguſt 1[illegible].

Laſt Sunday afternoon, as Mr. William Kilmerry, jun of Monallen townſhip, in this county, was returning from church, he alighted at the houſe of Mr …… Carſon, to ſhelter himſelf from a guſt, then approaching faſt; juſt as he had taken the ſaddle off his horſe, Mr. Carſon came to the door to receive him, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck them both, and put a period to their exiſtence. A phyſician was immediately ſent for, and means tryed to reſtore them to life, which proved ineffectual.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 2.

It has been ſaid, that to attempt to check emigration from the coaſts of the United American States to their interior regions would be nugatory and abſurd. A heavy land tax is added as one (ſeeming) proof of this aſſertion. But let candour thoroughly examine the matter in debate. We are told, with all the emphaſis of aſſertion, unſupported by fact, that, ſhould taxes increaſe, nothing can detain us from emigrating into the wilderneſs. But ſay, ye politicians of the weſt, will not taxation purſue us to the extreme boundaries of our territories? If remaining in a ſtate of civilization, muſt not emigrants pay for the ſupport of government? Their burthens will, perhaps, in a few years, be heavier than thoſe now endured by the ſettled parts of the ſtates; with fewer accommodations and incomparably greater hardſhips. Let not therefore this rage for emigration prevail. Happy ought that man to account himſelf, who, unawed by the incurſions of ſavages, can either educate, or cauſe to be educated, his children in ſecurity and plenty; who can, after a few years of induſtry, reaſonably aſſure himſelf of ſolid property and contentment according to man's frail condition; and who, by example and precept, can diſſeminate induſtry, morals and religion amongſt thouſands, who wiſh to civilize ſavages, and deſtroy the wild beaſts of the foreſt.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 29.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to taking up this report: He obſerved, that it appeared abſurd to go into a diſcuſſion of the queſtion at this moment; it would neceſſarily involve a great deal of debate and loſs of time, and would counteract the object of gentlemen entirely, while ſo many important ſubjects were yet undecided, which muſt be attended to and finiſhed previous to a receſs: He moved for a poſtponement, in order to take up the treaſury bill.

Mr. Hartley obſerved, that the gentleman's remarks furniſhed the beſt argument for coming to a determination upon the adjournment at the preſent time, as it was the beſt way to confine the attention of the houſe to the eſſentials, which claimed their immediate notice and deciſion.

Mr Sedgwick advocated taking up the report immediately: He contended that it would expedite the public buſineſs, and (he obſerved) his obſervation was founded on experience; when the time is once fixed, and gentlemen are fully impreſſed with the importance of diſpatching buſineſs in a given time, he had known as much tranſacted in the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts in one week, and as well done as had been before in three. He further obſerved, that many gentlemen were anxious to go home; that the ſickly ſeaſon was approaching, and that if an adjournment does not take place, the members will be thinned off, ſo that in all probability, a much leſs number than the preſent, will be left to do the buſineſs,

Mr. Vining's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Madiſon propoſed the following reſolution, viz. Reſolved, That when this houſe does adjourn on the of September next, they will adjourn to the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. Scott objected to this: he ſaid it was too ſhort a period; it would not admit of the members who lived at the extreme parts of the union going home and returning again by the time mentioned.

Mr. Livermore alſo objected to it; and propoſed to adjourn on the firſt day of September.

Mr Goodhue ſaid, that he believed, that gentleman who talked of adjourning the firſt of September, did not wiſh for any adjournment at all: He contended for a ſhort adjournment, as propoſed by the reſolution: Some relaxation from buſineſs is neceſſary: It is alſo expedient to conſult our conſtituents: Some alterations may be neceſſary in the laws we have enacted: We can judge better of that neceſſity from obſervation, and converſation in our reſpective ſtates.

Mr. Ames ſupported the motion, and propoſed to fill the blank with the 22d, which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Sumpter objected to the ſhortneſs of the time of adjournment: The buſineſs now before us cannot be completed, ſaid he, if we may judge from what has already taken place: The receſs will be ſo ſhort, that none of the advantages to be derived from conſulting our conſtituents can be realized by thoſe from a remote diſtance. Short receſſes are attended with great expence, and we cannot give a ſuitable account of our conduct in adjourning for ſo ſhort a time, and leaving ſo much buſineſs unfiniſhed: Gentlemen talk of their private concerns; I believe no member has made a greater proportionable ſacrifice than I have; but the public good is chiefly to be regarded: Our own affairs ought not to influence us: I hope ſome plan of accommodation will take place.

Mr. Ames introduced the foregoing reſolution in the following form, viz That the Preſident of the Senate and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, do adjourn the reſpective houſes of Congreſs on the 22d of September next, to meet on the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that the time was too ſhort; it will not admit of the members who come from a diſtance, conſulting their conſtituents, and ſo far the advantage of an adjournment will be loſt: Let us view the matter in another point of light. Alarms have gone forth reſpecting the compenſations; this will increaſe thoſe alarms, for a very great expence, it will be ſaid is needleſſly incurred: If we ſit two months longer, we ſhall ſo far complete the public buſineſs, as to ſupercede the neceſſity of meeting in December: I think the adjournment ought to be to the firſt Monday in March, and the conſtitution will warrant this: Mutual conceſſions for the accommodation of all, ought to be made: At the time propoſed the cold ſeaſon will be advanced; ice and ſnow will prevent gentlemen at the eaſtward & northward from attending to their private buſineſs, hence that ſeaſon will be adapted to their convenience; but let us look to the members from the ſouthward; it ought to be conſidered that their relaxed conſtitutions will be greatly expoſed by the ſevere cold of this northern climate; beſides, it will then be their buſy ſeaſon for planting, &c. Some conceſſions ought to be made: The ſouthern members would ſooner forfeit their ſeats in this houſe; than be obliged to come here in the winter: This will operate to deprive the remote of the union of their repreſentation: I move

Mr. Gerry was oppoſed to ſo ſhort an adjournment: He ſtated the expence that would attend it, and made it 20,000 dollars, a ſum that would pay Congreſs for fifty days attendance: This, he obſerved, rendered it demonſtrable that it is moſt prudent for Congreſs to continue the ſeſſion, and finiſh the buſineſs. If it is abſolutely neceſſary for any particular gentleman to go home, leave may be granted. I truſt, ſaid he, that there is no one that thinks himſelf of ſo much conſequence, that the government cannot proceed without him, or that Congreſs thinks ſo, if they ſhould, when ſuch a member departs, the public buſineſs muſt ſtand ſtill: Reference has been had to out-door converſation, and we are cautioned to beware of exciting public clamour; but, ſir, I truſt that ideas of this kind are not to influence in the deliberations of this aſſembly, or deter us from deciding what we think is juſt and beſt.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid, that he was ſurpriſed to hear a gentleman cautioning the houſe againſt being influenced by popular clamour, and the opinion of people without doors, eſpecially as that gentleman has, within a fortnight paſt, raiſed more bugbears from that ſource than all the houſe beſides.

Mr. Gerry made ſome reply to Mr. Jackſon, which was not diſtinctly heard.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, that he ſuppoſed that the time between this and the adjournment will be ſufficient to complete the organization of the judiciary and executive departments. The adjournment will, in the common courſe of events, allow the members from Georgia three or four weeks at home: A ſhort receſs is abſolutely neceſſary: A long one will be highly injurious

Mr. Vining recapitulated a number of articles now pending before Congreſs, upon which it is preſumed, ſaid he, that it is not neceſſary to conſult our conſtituents: We already know their ſentiments: This buſineſs muſt abſolutely be attended to, and compleated previous to a receſs: I am oppoſed to the motion for adjourning till March; but on a conciliatory plan will move for the firſt of January.

Mr. Tucker ſaid, I conceive that the buſineſs is taken up wrong; the reſolution propoſed is entirely improper: It puts it in the power of the ſpeaker, in caſe the ſenate concur, to adjourn the houſe on that day, let circumſtances be what they may: This is unprecedented, and cannot be agreed to.

Mr. Jackſon called for the previous queſtion on Mr. Ames' motion, and on the queſtion, "Shall the main queſtion now be put?" it paſſed in the affirmative.

The main queſtion then being put, it alſo paſſed paſſed in the affirmative by a large majority.

An Act to provide for the Government of the Territory North Weſt of the River Ohio.

WHEREAS in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the government of the territory north weſt of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requiſite that certain proviſions ſhould be made ſo as to adapt the ſame to the preſent conſtitution of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That in all caſes in which by the ſaid ordinance any information is to be given, or communication made by the governor of the ſaid territory to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or to any of their officers, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid governor to give ſuch information and to make ſuch communication to the Preſident of the United States; and the Preſident ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate ſhall appoint all officers which by the ſaid ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and all officers ſo appointed ſhall be commiſſioned by him; and in all caſes where the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, might, by the ſaid ordinance, revoke any commiſſion, or remove from any office, the Preſident is hereby declared to have the ſame powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in caſes of the death, removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence of the Governor of the ſaid territory, the ſecretary thereof ſhall be, and he is hereby authoriſed and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the governor, during the vacancy, occaſioned by the removal, reſignation or neceſſary abſence of the ſaid Governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, Auguſt 7, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

The following is a ſtatement of the ſalaries as allowed by the bill to the following officers of government.

	Dollars.
Secretary of the Treaſury,	3500
Secretary of ſtate	3000
Secretary at war,	3000
Governor of the Weſtern Territory,	2500
Comptroller of the Treaſury,	2000
Treaſurer,	1600
Auditor,	1500
Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury,	1500
Regiſter,	1250
The Judges of the Weſtern Territory, each,	800
Chief Clerk in Department of State,	800
Chief Clerk of the Comptroller,	800
Secretary of Gov. of Weſtern Territory,	750
Chief clerk in Department of War,	600
Chief Clerk of the Auditor,	600
All other Clerks, at	450

By a gentleman who arrived in Albany on Friday laſt from the country of Ontario, in the Geniſee country (the territory lately ceded by this ſtate to the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts) we are informed, that four days before he left that country, colonel Brant, from Niagara, at the head of between 16 and 1800 of the principal ſachems and other Indians of the ſix nations, had arrived at Conadoque, the ſeat of Oliver Phelps, Eſq; on a viſit of friendſhip, at the ſame time to receive the money due them for the lands ſold to the company of Meſſrs. Gorham and Phelps. That they were met by Mr. Phelps and the principal inhabitants of Conadoque, four miles from that place, and conducted into town. That they were highly gratified with the treatment they received, and with the manner in which they had diſpoſed of their lands. The gentleman farther informs, that there is now about 3000 inhabitants in the above country, and that the land is of a good quality.

Now that Congreſs have entered on the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution, ſays a correſpondent in a Philadelphia paper, and as the avowed purpoſes of amending it are ſtill further to ſecure the rights of the people, and to remove the fears of thoſe who are diſſatiſfied with it in its preſent form, one important amendment which has not yet been ſuggeſted might be made: Inſtead of leaving it in the power of Congreſs to fix their own wages, let the conſtitution do it for them. Let them be allowed a reaſonable compenſation for their ſervices; but ſuffer them not to riot on the ruins of their country, or to draw from the treaſury enormous ſums, ſuch as are inconſiſtent with republican economy, inconſiſtent with republican liberty, and ſuch as are glaringly inconſiſtent with the honor and juſtice of the United States, while the ſervices of her citizens in the late war, are ſuffered to go unrewarded, while her foreign and domeſtic creditors are not even paid the intereſt of that money, which they generouſly lent in the hour of diſtreſs. If none of theſe reaſons are ſufficient to come in competition with the Epicurean entertainments of gentlemen in Congreſs, let them ſurvey that poverty which pervades every part of their country.

Pittſburgh, Sept 26,

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the federal troops, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Rapids of Ohio, July, 1789.

“ Our affairs in this quarter at preſent wear a gloomy aſpect. I am juſt returned from Poſt Vincennes, on the Wabaſh, with a detachment of 55 men, who were employed as an eſcort to proviſions for that garriſon; and, believe me, ſir, it is almoſt next to an accident, that my whole party was not cut off. The river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties, and finding where their ſtrength lay, evaded coming to action, by croſſing to the other ſide of the river; and, in ſhort, I made ſuch expedition, that they had not time to aſſemble in one body. They killed one man, and wounded another, who were ſent down expreſs in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify on an iſland, until I could be reinforced. I compleated a paſſage to and from the Poſt in 21 days. The diſtance between the two places is called 520 miles. This will prove to you how eaſy it is to aſcend the river Ohio. The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentuckey, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unſafe to go 200 yards from their poſt, as lurking fellows are frequently ſeen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take meaſures to get poſſeſſion of our weſtern poſts. This, and this alone, will ſecure peace with the Indians. The preſence of the governor is much wanted at the different ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi; and indeed if he does not come out ſoon, we may judge from appearances thoſe ſettlements will gene-

The NATIONAL MONITOR.

Th' eternal God who form'd all human kind,
Views the whole ſpecies with an equal mind;
With HIM there's neither black, nor brown, nor fair,
ALL ſprang from HIM and ALL his goodneſs ſhare.

LIBERTY and humanity are cloſely allied: By the former is meant that ſecurity of life, property, and the equal rights of nature, which is the reſult of juſt and righteous laws: By the latter, the full influence of that divine precept “ to do to others as we would be done unto.” It is aſtoniſhing to reflect how long the moſt enlightened part of the world; men, who profeſs to be governed by the ſublime principles of the goſpel, remained inſenſible to this natural and divine obligation; in commencing and continuing, for near a century, a ſpecies of commerce repugnant to every benevolent and juſt ſentiment: A traffic in their own ſpecies. Among the innumerable advantages derived to the world from the revolution of America, may be reckoned this, that it has rouſed the benevolent feelings of the inhabitants of the eaſtern hemiſphere, and led them to the moſt honorary and ſpirited exertions, to vindicate the rights, and redreſs the accumulated injuries of the natives of Africa.

Great Britain has frequently taken the lead in the moſt brilliant enterprizes: She now appears with diſtinguiſhed luſtre in aſſerting the cauſe of injured humanity, by making rapid progreſs in the great work of emancipating the wretched race of ſlaves; the hapleſs victims of avarice. Her princes, her nobles, her patriots, and wiſe men, unite in the God-like undertaking; and there is no doubt that ſhe will crown her character by compleating the buſineſs in due ſeaſon.

France has caught the ſacred flame: Her citizens in their late public aſſemblies, ſpeak the language of reaſon and righteouſneſs. Her Neckar on this ſubject is inſpired.

Spain alſo has long been in the habit of meliorating the fetters of ſlavery; and as ſhe emerges daily into the regions of knowledge and refinement, will naturally be led to imitate her neighbours in their enlightened and generous policy.

America, by the new conſtitution, has at a limited period, forever ſhut the door to this commerce. Mean time the ſtates individually, are prohibiting the traffic. The buſineſs every day, in all of them, becomes more and more reprobated, and there is the higheſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it will become compleatly and univerſally infamous.

From the foregoing we are led to contemplate the improved ſtate of ſociety, and the increaſe of the beſt principles among mankind.

May our country progreſs in its character, for every virtue that dignifies and adorns the ſpecies; till the full effect of the American revolution ſhall be ſeen, in the compleat triumph of reaſon and benevolence among the great, the happy family of mankind.

To ROBERT BURNS,

The AIRSHIRE POET.

A BARD, like thee, untaught by claſſic rules,
Alike, with thee, a ſtranger to the ſchools,
But glowing warm with his own native fire,
And kindred feelings, which the muſe inſpire,
Hail Allan's genius in thy rural lays,
And Ramſay's fame aſſociates with thy praiſe;
With his ſimplicity thy numbers glide,
And roll along a rich poetic tide,
On which is borne, in eaſy, graceful ſtate,
Thy Scotia's portrait, which proclaims her great—
Great in thoſe arts which happineſs impart,
And deck, with nameleſs charms, the virtuous heart.

Let letter'd elegance enjoy her praiſe,
And proudly boaſt the laurel and the bays;
Unenvy'd, let her ſing her ſervile ſong,
And mix inglorious in the venal throng:
But thou, a ſtranger to corruption's ways,
Shall ſweetly tune thy independent lays;
And paint the language, feelings, manners, dreſs,
Which give to Scotia fame and happineſs.

Go on, thou Heav'n taught Bard, purſue thy ſtrains
And ſing the joy of thy dear native plains;
Sing Happineſs, with Virtue for her guide,
And Chaſtity, and Innocence, ally'd;
And ſweet Sincerity, with cherub face,
And godlike Truth, with dignity and grace;
And ſoft Simplicity, whoſe artleſs charms
The feeling boſom fire with love's alarms—
Sing theſe acknowledg'd virtues of thy plains,
In thy own genius, manly, native ſtrains,
And may you never taſte of life's affliction,

BON MOT.

FOOTE, railing one day at Garrick, particularly accuſed him with avarice; a gentleman in company defended him, and ſaid he did not think him avaricious. “Not avaricious!” ſays Foote, “why, ſir, he would act Richard the Third in the Dog Days, in the Shakeſpeare Kitchen, for a ſop in the pan.”

* * *

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale in Pittſburgh, on Monday the 5th day of October next, the following property, viz.

A houſe and lot, No. 351, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in Pittſburgh, between Wood and Market ſtreets, and now occupied by James O'Hara as a ſtore houſe. Taken in execution as the property of John Bradley.

A houſe and lot, No. 382, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Fifth ſtreet, in Pittſburgh, between Wood and Smithfield ſtreets. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Wylie.

A lot No. 245 with the appurtenances, ſituate in Front ſtreet, in Pittſburgh, between Market ſtreet and Chancery alley, adjoining lots of Charles Wilkins, and Thomas Chambers. Taken in execution as the property of James Chambers.

Two hundred acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of George Faulker, William Kennedy, George Pancake, and Richard M'Clure. Taken in execution as the property of Iſaac Reed.

Alſo, a judgment for 32l. 7s 10d with intereſt from the 1ſt of November, 1769, obtained in Allegheny court by William Ramage for the uſe of John Ramage, againſt John and David Irwin. Taken in execution as the property of the aforeſaid Ramage, at the ſuit of John Irwin.

If the above deſcribed property, or any part thereof remain unſold on that day, the ſale will be adjourned to the next day in Greenſburgh, by me,

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

September 18, 1789.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed wood rangers for the county of Alleghany, take this method of informing the public that they keep records, at their reſpective houſes, of all ſtray creatures; all perſons now having, or hereafter apprehending ſtray creatures, are deſired to record or deliver them to either of the ſubſcribers, who are fully authoriſed and empowered to receive them and give ſuch acquitances as may be neceſſary,

DAVID IRWIN,
JOHN BELL,

September 24, 1789.

South Huntingdon townſhip, Sept 22, 1789

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen, a roan horſe, ſaddle and bridle; the horſe is about 9 years old, between 14 & 15 hands high, no brand noted, was left with the ſubſcriber the 5th of Auguſt laſt, by a certain John Smith. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WIGLE.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, jailer of Alleghany county, a certain Thomas Leonard, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, marked with the ſmall pox, had on a grey coating coat, corduroy jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Leonard in any jail in the United States, ſhall receive Eight Dollars Reward, and if delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh Four Dollars and reaſonable charges,

ANDREW ROBINSON.

September 24, 1789.

To the Freemen, Electors of the County of Alleghany.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the Inhabitants of Alleghany County, that he intends being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, and flatters himſelf, that ſuch of his friends and neighbours as think him fit to fill that Office, will favor him with their votes: He alſo informs them, that ſhould he, by their means obtain it, he will make it his ſtudy to promote the intereſt of the public, and to deſerve their eſteem. Thoſe of his neighbours with whom he has formerly had the pleaſure of dealing with when in public truſt, will, in ſome meaſure be able to judge for themſelves, whether or not he did endeavour to do them juſtice and deſerve their favor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittſburgh, July 27, 1789.

FLATTERED by the appearance of ſatisfaction which I gave to the reſpectable bench and the learned gentlemen of the law while in the office of High Conſtable, I once more preſume to offer my ſervices to the public.

It is not a lucrative employment I deſire; it is not the filling my coffers at the public expence that I am act: the office of Coroner for the new county of Alleghany ſtands open: as a candidate for that office I preſent myſelf, hoping that a well judging public will take my former ſervices into conſiderttion, & reward them by planting on a brow ſilvered over with age, this trifling ſcion from the tree of honor. As I look upon pecuniary advantages but as a ſecondary object, the hand of oppreſſion would by me never be uplifted the afflicted widow or helpleſs orphan, deprived by the premature arreſt of death, of the ſupport derived from a tender huſband or affectionate parent. ſhall never have cauſe to curſe me, nor ſhall the public at large, whoſe aſſiſtance I now ſolicit, on whoſe patronage I rely, ever have it in their power deſervedly to blame me, who has the honor to be their very humble ſervant,

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 28, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

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From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reaſonable terms for country produce, or caſh at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth diſtrict of donation lands; alſo, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congreſs to ſoldiers ſerving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

September 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

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TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greenſburgh, on which there is a well finiſhed and commodious two ſtory log Houſe, with convenient out buildings, incloſed by a poſt and rail fence; alſo, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal ſtreet, well incloſed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient ſtables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewiſe a large and general aſſortment of houſhold furniture. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on application to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, and unqueſtionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

Auguſt 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare. 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

Auguſt 5, 1789

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly, made the twenty-ſeventh day of March, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commiſſioners of each county to hold an appeal for thoſe perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by being fined for non-attendance on their militia days. By virtue of ſaid law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly ſtood) on the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at the houſe of Major James Wilſon, in Derry townſhip; for the ſecond battalion, on the twenty fourth day, at the houſe of Mr. James Guthrie, in Greenſbvrgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of ſaid month, for the firſt battalion, at the houſe of Adam Rudibaugh, near the mouth of Sawickly creek. Where due attendance ſhall be given, and juſtice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER,]
JOHN GIFFEN,] Commiſſioners.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their **NAIL FACTORY**, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in the town of Waſhington, on the 15th inſt. two HORSES, each ſeven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a ſwitch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, alſo trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the near or left ſhoulder, and W on the buttock of the ſame ſide. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that the horſes may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſes only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,
ALEX. CUNNINGHAM.

Waſhington, Auguſt 21, 1789.

To the PUBLIC,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Court-houſe, on the main ſtreet, and where the ſign of the BUCK will be held, and will aſſure his cuſtomers and travellers, &c. that they may expect good uſage and attendance on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz. hay for horſe, one ſhilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiſkey at ſix pence per half pint, and other liquors in proportion, for caſh.

JAMES WILSON.

Waſhington, Sept. 4.

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim ſet up for the ſame by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find ſaid Colvin or his attorney, to ſite him perſonally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the ſecretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I ſhall apply for my patent. **ISAAC NEWKIRK**

" 12th February, 1789.

" Iſaac Newkirk enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Pidgeon creek in Waſhington county, on ſaid Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786, alledging that ſaid Newkirk hath a better right for the ſame: The firſt Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, **DAVID KENNEDY,** Sec'y Land Office.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Mr. John Irwin, on Bruſh creek, on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with G on the ſhoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 3d, 1789.

PITTSBURG : *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 15ſ per*
[illegible]) *Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVER
[illegible] Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding

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Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquare tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in the town of Waſhington, on the 15th inſt. two HORSES, each ſeven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a ſwitch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, alſo trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the near or left ſhoulder, and W on the buttock of the ſame ſide. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that the horſes may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſes only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,

ALEX. CUNNINGHAM.

Waſhington, Auguſt 21, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Courthouſe, on the main ſtreet; and where the ſign of the BUCK will be held, and will aſſure his cuſtomers and travellers, &c. that they may expect good uſage and attendance on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz. hay for horſe, one ſhilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiſkey at ſix pence per half pint, and other liquors in proportion for caſh.

JAMEs WILSON.

Waſhington, Sept. 4.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Mr John Irwin, on Bruſh creek, on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with C on the ſhoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittſburgh, Sept 3d, 1789.

Thomas Wylie,

Black and White Smith, and Edge Tool Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he now carries on the Smith Buſineſs in moſt of its various branches, at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and Market ſtreets, in Pittſburgh, where may be had made all kinds of mill irons turned in the neateſt manner, and on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded in this country; alſo, is carried on by the ſubſcriber, horſe ſhoeing, and all kinds of country ſmith work. Thoſe who chooſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner.

N. B. All Edge Tools warranted to ſtand good ſix months.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 17, 1789.

ITTSBURG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 15/ per* ADVER
Advertiſements, &c. *for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* [illegible] Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; [illegible]

But a ſudden energy in an inſtant pervaded all minds, and a general alarm was ſounded. Liberty, as it were in the pangs of childbirth, gave forth a loud ſhriek, which awakened patriotiſm in every heart.

The churches were now filled, not with women in tears, but with citizens in arms, determined to defend their lives to the laſt extremity. During all that diſaſtrous night, thoſe herds of Barbarians, who never come out of Germany but to ſubvert thrones, ran every where about our ſtreets, firing on the people and their aſylums.

But the French guards ſided with that virtuous people, they did not deſert their colours, they marched under the banners of their country; they fought and diſperſed thoſe ferocious ſtrangers.

Mean while, on Monday, it was rumoured at Verſailles that 100 000 citizens in arms were going to fall on the royal caſtle † not in order to attack the beſt and moſt deceived of kings, but ſeize on the chiefs of that formidable conſpiracy. This fortunate rumour proved the ſalvation of Paris and of the whole kingdom Thoſe catalines and their friends were ſeized with terror, and the defection of the troops compleated their conſternation.

In a few hours they learned that the German camp was deſtroyed, the invalids ſtormed, the cannon in our power, the Baſtile, taken in four hours, the bloody heads of the traitors fixed on poles and carried about through the city; in fine, a guard of 100,000 citizens, ſuddenly raiſed, officered and poſted, a ſtanding town council appointed, the cannon fixed at every gate and on every bridge of the capital, the ſtates general conſtantly aſſembled for 60 hours. Such was the grand, the awful ſpectacle that was given by this impetuous nation, Every deliberation, every reſolution, was quick and wiſe. The activity of the council, the harmony ſubſiſting between the commanders of the different wards, the indefatigable docility of the new militia, continued the ſame night and day. Such days! and nights! Great God! who that has not been a witneſs of that dark illumination § that wild ſilence, thoſe diſmal ſounds that awakened every diſmal fear, and who that has not experienced daring four days thoſe rapid and convulſive ſenſations, can judge of the impoſſibility of deſcribing ſuch ſcenes as thoſe.

It belongs to the energetic pen of the Mirabeaus of the Lally's, and of the Clermounts, to record thoſe facts on the hiſtoric page, and hand them down to poſterity. Ah! let them haſten to devote to the execration of all ages, the vile, the bloody miniſters who have laid theſe infernal ſchemes. The intended ſlaughter of a whole nation, a crime which Caligula had only WISHED to perpetuate, was within a few minutes of being conſummated.

The perfidious wretches! It is ſaid they did not bluſh to call in the aſſiſtance of our eternal enemies

The maiſons de force ‖ were to have been thrown open, and thoſe tygers let looſe upon us.

The baſtile was to have protected with its fire, the file of the enemies troops

' That road which was clearing at Monmatre, under pretence of giving employment to the poor, was intended to facilitate the carriage of fifty pieces of cannon, which, by way of St. Dennis, could ſoon have reached thoſe fatal heights, from which we have been ſo often threatned with deſtruction.

Immortal thanks be for ever given to God, the protector of the French empire.

Honor and glory to the brave defender of his country, to him who called us firſt to arms, ‡ and made us repulſe, with an incredible vigor, thoſe regimented murderers, who had ſworn to exterminate us on that tremendous night.

Eternal ſhame, infamy and execration to the ariſtocratic hand, to that monſter with a hundred hands, who, roaring, has expired under the victorious arm of liberty.

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† The king's reſidence at Verſailles.

§ Sombre illumination.

‖ Bedlams, goals, &c.

‡ It is ſuppoſed the Marquis de la Fayette is meant here.

Extract of a letter from a member of congreſs to his friend in this city, dated the 24th inſtant

" This morning the reſidence of congreſs came on before the ſenate, and Suſquehanna was ſtruck out by a majority of 12 to 6. The blank has ſince been filled up with " Germantown" by the caſting vote of the vice preſident. This, I expect, will occaſion warm debates in the houſe of repreſentatives. I hope it will be fixed at Trenton at laſt.

Congreſs will certainly adjourn on Saturday if this new manœuvre about Germantown does not prevent it. The adjournment will be to the firſt Monday in January.

Captain Waters who arrived at Boſton the 9th inſt. from Elſineur, which place he left the 16th July, brings the following intelligence from thence and St. Peterſburgh.

" [illegible] ed there that the Ruſſian army had gained a complete victory over the Swediſh forces, and preparations were made for celebrating the ſame next day; but inſtead thereof, next day publications were poſted at every corner of the city forbidding any body to ſpeak about politics on pain of death. The reaſon for this was that another account had been rumoured, more generally believed to be the true one, viz that the Ruſſian army had been defeated, and in the battle one of the empreſs's oldeſt generals had been ſlain, together with a great many others, among whom was one general, a Swede by birth, who deſerted from the king of Sweden laſt year in Finland. Captain Waters could not relate the particulars of the battle, but from the accounts he could collect, was that the loſs on the Ruſſian ſide had been conſiderable. He alſo reports that on the 6th of July he paſſed a Ruſſian fleet of 20 ſail, 15 of which were of the line lying at anchor off Revel. At Borneholm he fell in with the Swediſh fleet conſiſting of 22 or 24 ſhips of the line, 10 large frigates, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels. At Copenhagen lay ten more Ruſſian men of war ready to ſail to join the aforementioned fleet at Revel, but were afraid to go out.

Pittſburgh, October 10,

We are happy to inform our readers, that an extenſion of the boundary line of Alleghany county, has take place: agreeable to law the line is to run as follows, viz, beginning where the ſtate line croſſes the Ohio, from thence in a direct line to White's mill on Racoon creek; thence in a direct line to Armſtrong's mill on Miller's run; thence in a direct line to Perry's mill run on the Monongahela; and then agreeable to the act of aſſembly for erecting the county of Allegheny.

The Forks of Yough are erected into an election diſtrict, and alſo the townſhips of Verſailles and Plumb, in the county of Allegheny.

Tueſday next is the day appointed by law for the annual election of repreſentatives in aſſembly, &c.

The honorable John Jay, eſquire, of New-York, is appointed Chief Juſtice of the United States.

William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts; James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania; R. H. Harriſon, of Maryland; John Blair, of Virginia; and John Rutledge, of S. Carolina aſſociate judges.

Francis Hopkinſon, diſtrict judge of Pennſylvania.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tueſday, September 15, 1789, A. M.

The report of the committee of the whole, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

THE committee of the whole, on the buſineſs referred to them reſpecting a convention to alter and amend the conſtitution of this ſtate, report

That having taken effectual meaſures for ſatisfying themſelves of the ſenſe of the good people of this commonwealth thereon, they are well aſſured, from the petitions referred to them, from enquiries made, and from information given by the ſeveral members, that a large majority of the citizens of this ſtate are not only ſatisfied with the meaſures ſubmitted to them by the houſe at their laſt ſeſſion, but are deſirous that the ſame ſhould be carried into effect in preference to the mode by the council of cenſors, which is not only unequal and unneceſſarily expenſive, but too dilatory to produce the ſpeedy and neceſſary alterations, which the late change in the political union and the exigencies of the ſtate require: And as the Bill of Rights declares it to be " an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right of the community, to reform, alter or aboliſh government, in ſuch manner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal." ſo on this occaſion your committee are perfectly ſatisfied, that a very great majority of them are deſirous to exerciſe that right in the mode propoſed.

The petitions in favor of the meaſure, though numerous and reſpectable, have not altogether influenced this opinion. The ſubject has engaged much of the public attention, Members have mixed with their conſtituents in all parts of the ſtate, and have had full time and opportunity to learn their ſentiments; they have, in a committee of the whole, ſeverally communicated the knowledge which they had acquired, and the reſult has been, a full and thorough conviction that the voice of the great majority of the people calls for the meaſure, and that nothing but the ſlender oppoſition which it has met with, and an opinion of its being generally agreeable, has prevented more petitions in its favor.

The committee combine with theſe conſiderations a conviction that, the meaſure is in itſelf right and [illegible] has long agitated the public mind, and thereby reſtore harmony, mutual confidence and good order, on the moſt ſolid foundations.

In addition to this, it is the fortunate ſeaſon when all our citizens are on an equal footing to elect their members of convention, and are for the moſt part within the ſtate, which was not the caſe when the conſtitution was framed. The convention too will poſſeſs every advantage which time and experience have unfolded, from the forms of governmedt in other ſtates, and the examples of improvement they have ſhewn, as well as from the excellent model, ſo far as it applies, exhibited in the conſtitution of the United States: The committee therefore, in obedience to the wiſhes of the people, ſubmit to the houſe the following reſolutions, to wit.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this houſe, it is expedient and proper for the good people of this commonwealth to chooſe a convention, for the purpoſe of reviewing, and, if they ſee occaſion, altering and amending the conſtitution of this ſtate; that in the opinion of this aſſembly, the ſaid convention ſhould conſiſt of the like number of members from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties in this commonwealth, as compoſe this houſe, and be choſen on the ſame day, in the ſame manner, by the ſame perſons, at the ſame places, and under the ſame regulations, as are directed and appointed by the election laws of this ſtate, ſave that the returns ſhould be made to the convention ſo choſen; and that the ſaid convention ſhould meet at Philadelphia on the fourth Tueſday in November next.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this houſe, a convention being choſen and met it would be expedient, juſt and reaſonable, that the convention ſhould publiſh their amendments and alterations for the conſideration of the people, and adjourn at leaſt four months previous to confirmation.

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the ſucceeding houſe of aſſembly, to provide by law for the expences incurred by the ſaid election and convention.

Ordered, That 7000 copies in the Engliſh, and 3000 in the German language, of the foregoing reſolutions, be printed, and diſtributed for the information of the citizens of this ſtate.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the

General Aſſembly.

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Public Notice,

THE partnerſhip of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the buſineſs of ſtorekeeping, in Brownſville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was diſſolved by mutual conſent the 29th June laſt. All perſons who are debtors or creditors of ſaid partnerſhip are to ſettle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requeſted to ſettle without delay with him, at his ſtore, lately occupied by the partnerſhip, for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownſville, 13th Auguſt, 1789.

N B James Lang carries on buſineſs at ſaid ſtore as formerly.

THE ſubſcriber placed in the hands of Adam Brenning, in huntingdon townſhip, three notes for fifteen pounds, or one hundred buſhels of rye for each note, in lieu thereof, for a piece of land; and as ſaid Brenning cannot make me a good title for ſeid land, I hereby forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until ſaid Brenning makes me a good title for ſaid tract of land, without any diſpute.

ADAM HORN